# The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 462.] TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1796. [Vol. IV.


## Public Sales.

Will be peremptorily sold,
*On Tuesday next, at 10 o'Clock, at the VENDUE STORE,*
A HANDSOME INVOICE OF

**DRY GOODS.**

Amounting to upwards of £. 500 currency first cost;
CONSISTING OF
Superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Callicoes and Chintzes, Muslins and Muslin Shawls, Flannels, Stuffs, Silks, and Sattins,
AND

**A variety of other Articles.**

They will be sold on a long Credit.
*The Terms will be made known at the Time of Sale.*
ROGERSON & BENT, V. M

March 19.

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*JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,*
BY

**JOHN G LADD,**

A QUANTITY OF TIMOTHY AND RED CLOVER

**Grass Seeds.**

ALSO,
A VARIETY OF

**GARDEN SEEDS**

IN CASKS.

March 19.

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THE subscriber has to rent at the WEST END a DWELLING HOUSE and WARE-HOUSE adjoining it, where Dr. Ambrose now lives. Possession may be had immediately.—For terms apply to
March 15 RICHARD CONWAY.

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## LOTS FOR SALE,

*IN FEE SIMPLE,*
ON SEVERAL STREETS IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.
For Terms apply to
JESSE TAYLOR.

March 17.

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THE subscriber manufactures and sells, in large or small quantities, Spirits of Turpentine, Oil of Tar, White Rozin, Turpentine Varnish (white and black), and Pitch—He continues to sell Paints, both dry and ground in Oil and fit for use.—Also, Window Glass of all sizes—Paint Oil, boiled and unboiled—Paint Brushes—Camel's hair Pencils—Gold Leaf, &c. &c.

Has also some UNIMPROVED LOTS which he would dispose of in Fee Simple.

WM. BUSHBY.

March 12. 1m.

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## For Sale,

*Valuable real property in fee simple.*

A HOUSE and LOT on the south side of King street, the second below Pitt street, containing in front 31 feet 6 inches and extending back 176 feet 3 inches.

The house is built of brick, 27 feet front, by 40 feet deep; two stories high with a good brick kitchen; there are two cellars under the house, in one of which is a plank floor.

The front part has been occupied as a store, but might be easily converted into a parlour; the house is well finished throughout, and has every convenience for the accommodation of a family. The lot is enclosed with a neat pailing and laid out in a garden. It will be sold either for cash or on credit. Any person wishing to purchase such property will please to apply to the subscribers who will give a general warrantee.

JOHN and THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, Feb. 11, 1796.

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JUST IMPORTED,
By HENRY MAYNARD,
An assortment of

**Hardware, Cutlery, Britannia Metal and Pewter Goods:**

Among which are a large assortment of Fire Shovels and Tongs; Britannia Metal, Princess Metal, Iron and Japanned Candlesticks; a large assortment of hard metal and common pewter spoons; steel spring snuffers and stands; knives and forks; clothes and buckle brushes, with a variety of other articles, which he offers on low terms for Cash, either wholesale or retail, at Messrs. Pomery and Isabell's store in King-street.

March 17

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## WHISKEY

For Sale, by
MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON

Feb. 27.

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## A Valuable Merchant Mill and Lands for Sale.

*WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,*
ON THE PREMISSES,
On Monday the 14th of April next,
*TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,*
(Unless previously disposed of at private sale, of which timely notice will be given in this Paper)

NINETY and Three quarter acres of Land, in fee simple, whereon is erected a Merchant Mill, situate in Culpepper County, in the State of Virginia, near Chester's Gap of the Blue Ridge, about forty miles from Fredericksburg, and seventy five from Alexandria, in a neighbourhood abounding in wheat equal in quality to any this county produces, and where there is an extensive command of the article. The Mill house is about 41 by 52 feet, which, together with the machinary, is nearly new and in complete order. it has two water wheels 18 and 19 feet, overshot with a fall of at least thirty feet; one pair of burr and one of country stones. There are also on the premisses, a good Dwelling-house, with two rooms and fire-places below, and a room completely fitted for a store, an excellent cellar well walled, a kitchen, smoak-house, and paled garden, all new and well built; besides a miller's and cooper's house, and stable. About twenty-five acres of this tract is cleared, the rest is in wood. There is likewise on it a small orchard of bearing apple trees, some meadow land which may be watered with ease, and another mill-seat equal, if not superior, to the one improved. The eligibility of the situation must be obvious, when it is known, that there are few merchant-mills within a considerable distance to interfere, and that the neighbourhood is destitute of seats on sufficient streams to justify the erecting of Merchant Mills.

ALSO,

## The following Tracts of Land,

Lying in the neighbourhood of Front Royal, in the county of Frederick, in Virginia, near the forks of Shenandoah river, about from 5 to 12 miles from the aforesaid Mill, some in fee simple, others are leases for three lives, at uncommon low rents, viz.

A tract of 512 and another adjoining of 144 acres, on which is a small farm, and a large bearing apple orchard of excellent fruit.

One Tract of 300 acres, of which about 150 is cleared, and is divided into two tenements.

One Tract of about 400 acres, nearly all in wood, but has a few acres cleared which are stocked with apple and other fruit trees.

The half of 200 acres of land lying within a mile of the town of Front Royal; together with half a distillery and stock of hogs and cattle thereon may be had, or probably the whole of the premises, stock, &c. may be sold together. On this tract is a considerable portion of arable land, a dwelling-house and barn, and an apple orchard planted of the best fruit.

One tract of 200 acres, adjoining the one last mentiontioned, all in wood, and has a capital mill-seat upon it on a good stream.

Besides the above tracts, one of about 30 acres, adjoining the Town of Front Royal, will be laid off in small out lots; and, together with several lots in the said town, will be sold.

The sale of the above Lands and Lots will be held at Front Royal, the day following the sale of the first mentioned tract, which will be at the mill—when the terms (which will be a part in hand and a considerable credit on the balance) will be particularly made known, and attendance given by the subscriber.

Possession will be given immediately on securing the payments, and the titles, which are indisputable, made.

WM. HICKMAN.

Alexandria, March. 19.

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P. S. I will sell a bargain of 4000 acres of Land in Kentucky, an undivided Tract, entered about the year 1786 by Mr. Robert Craddock, of Danvil, a gentleman of information and character,-whose interest (being entitled to one half for doing the business) and opportunity justifies the supposition, that the entry is the best that could at the time be made. Or, I will exchange 8000 acres of the above Land for property in this Town or any of the adjacent Counties.

WM. H.

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## Private Tuition.

A PERSON well calculated to instruct a few children, would wish to engage in a private family, who might want a female of that description. As emolument is not so much the object as a comfortable situation in a respectable family, she trusts that those with whom she may engage will have no reason to complain either of her abilities or disposition. She would have no objection to a small distance in the country.—A letter directed to E. R. at the Printing-office shall be duly attended to.

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## Congress of the United States.

*HOUSE of REPRESNTATIVES.*
MONDAY, MARCH 7.

[*Sketches of the Debate on Mr. Livingston's Resolution calling on the* PRESIDENT *for Documents respecting the Treaty with Great Britain. Though the subject merits particular attention, the limits of the* MIRROR *will not admit of our giving the opinions of all the Speakers on this occasion; we shall, therefore, only lay before our readers the sentiments of those, on both sides of the question, who have taken the most conspicuous part in the Debate.*]

Mr. Tracy requested the gentleman who brought forward this resolution to give his reasons for doing so. He had at present only told the house that as the constitutionality of the treaty might be discussed, he thought it necessary to propose the measure. It was well known by every man in that house, that much difference of opinion, and much sensibility had been occasioned by the treaty in question, all over the union. He thought that the only way to treat the matter fairly, would be for every member on that floor to come forward and express himself openly. Perhaps the happiness of the country might depend upon the issue of their deliberations upon it. In order to avoid all bitterness and misunderstanding, it would be best for members to come forward at first, and state their opinions fully. He therefore asked why this motion was made? If made barely to enable the house to examine into the constitutionality of the treaty, he thought that might be determined by comparing it with the constitution itself. It may be thought necessary that these papers be produced in order to impeach any of the persons employed in the negotiation, or the President. He wished to know for what purpose these papers are called. He thought to declare the whole intention of the motion would be a means of harmonizing the house upon the subject. However, until he knew the real intention, he would hope it was a good one. If he disagreed from the honorable mover, he should give his reasons for it. It was a delicate subject. That they had a right to the papers, called for a good purpose, could not be doubted; but unless the house had real occasion for them, the president would be justified to keep them where they are. What, said he, do we want with these papers? Is into make a better treaty, or to do away the one made? He wished to know the mover's reasons fully.

Mr. Livingston said he had never any wish to conceal his intention, as he trusted he never should have any which he should be ashamed to avow. The gentleman asked, with propriety, for information; he answered, his motion was made for the purpose of gaining information:—he asked to what particular point. It may be to all the points he has mentioned. It was impossible to know until the papers were before them. He wished for information, the result would depend upon the information received: he did not know that the impeachment of any person would be determined upon by that house:—he did not think so himself; but he thought it necessary they should have an opportunity of making a fair judgment of the matter. They were the proper persons to whom was delegated the power of punishing officers; they ought therefore to have full opportunity of judging of their conduct. It was simply for information that the resolution asked, not only with respect to the officers who were employed on the occasion, but with respect to the thing itself. He believed that house had the power to carry into effect any treaty, or not. It was for this purpose that he wanted information; and if the house were of the same opinion they would support the motion. Something had been said as to the delicacy of the subject. If, said he, any reason of state will not permit the president to give the papers they asked for, he will give his reasons for refusing them. He meant not to invade the rights of any branch of the government; it was information that he sought for.

Mr. Giles said he would briefly state the reasons which induced him to support the passing of the resolution now on the table. The gentleman from Connecticut had justly said, that the treaty had caused great sensibility throughout the United States. It was on this account that he wanted that information which they had a right to expect, and without which they could not proceed to consider the subject. If he were to judge of the treaty itself, it would not allay that sensibility which had been raised against it; but he trusted the information which was called for would be of a sort to reconcile the public mind. If no information was given, he must own it would have an unfavorable impression on his mind: he wished therefore for information.

The gentleman first up had spoken of impeachments. He had not thought of any such thing. It had been said gentlemen ought to come forward and say what they would do with the treaty. If he was to form his judgment on the treaty by the instrument alone, he would at a proper time say what was his opinion: he hoped they would call for such papers as were necessary: he did not wish to invade the rights of any branch of government, but wished to do his duty.

Mr. Murray obſerved, that if the mover of the reſolution before the houſe had clearly declared that the object of it was for information, he ſhould not have objected to it; but the explanation given led him to believe that it had in view the eſtabliſhment of a very alarming doctrine, no leſs than to determine whether the treaty ſhall be carried into effect or not. By the conſtitution he ſaid, the treaty was become the law of the land, and obligatory on all the citizens of the United States. From the explanation given, he ſhould give the meaſure his decided negative; for if that houſe had the power to decide on the legality of the treaty, in vain has the conſtitution given power to the Preſident and Senate to make treaties. It appeared to him that the houſe had no right to enquire into the particular ground upon which this treaty has become the law of the land, ſince it appears that the preſident and ſenate have acted agreeably to the conſtitution. It would be a ſoleciſm in government, to ſay there were two powers which could controul each other: he thought the reſolution unconſtitutional, as it was predicated on the right of that houſe to interfere with the power placed in the Preſident and Senate to make treaties. In order to juſtify this motion, the houſe ſhould firſt determine the treaty to be unconſtitutional, and that it ought not to be the ſupreme law of the land. If it was agreed that that houſe had a right to examine all the ſecrets attending negotiations, a plan will be adopted which may open ſecrets that may be of great injury to the nation. Every man knows, ſaid he, that in diplomatic tranſactions, there are certain ſecret negotiations; he did not know that it was the caſe in this, but it might be ſo. To carry into effect this reſolution, appeared to him a direct invaſion upon the conſtitutional rights placed in the Preſident, in conjunction with the Senate. He doubted whether the Senate could make this demand. [The ſpeaker obſerved, that it muſt be out of order to ſpeak of the rights of the ſenate, and Mr. Murray ſat down.]

Mr. Buck ſaid—I am oppoſed to the reſolution now under conſideration; not from an apprehenſion that the papers referred to will not bear the public ſcrutiny, or from belief that there would be the leaſt reluctance on the part of the executive to deliver them, on account of any ſuch apprehenſion of his. But, ſir, I am oppoſed to the meaſure in point of principle, and becauſe I conceive thoſe papers can be of no kind of ſervice to us unleſs to gratify feelings of reſentment, or a vain curioſity. as I would never ſacrifice principle to theſe motives, and thereby fix a precedent pernicious in its conſequences, I hope I ſhall have the indulgence of the houſe while I offer my ſentiments upon the ſubject.

In order to determine the propriety of the preſent meaſure, I conceive it is neceſſary to take into conſideration the preſent exiſting ſtate of the Treaty; what binding force (if any) it now has; what benefits can be derived from thoſe papers to effect an alteration of the Treaty or its operation, and what powers we poſſeſs to call for them?

1ſt. Then the treaty has been negociated; aſſented to by the ſenate; ratified by the preſident; the ratifications exchanged; it is promulged; communicated to us, and the preſident has made ſolemn proclamation of it, enjoining it upon all perſons bearing office civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the ſame to execute and obſerve the Treaty accordingly.

Was this, ſir, the proclamation of George Waſhington abſtractly conſidered as a man, detached from the powers veſted in him by the people, it would excite my ridicule? Was it the proclamation of a King, Emperor, or deſpot, who arrogated to himſelf the right to dictate laws to men without their conſent, it would excite my contempt. And if it is in fact the proclamation of the preſident of the United States, who acting under colour of his office has aſſumed powers not delegated to him, it muſt excite my indignation?—But if, ſir, it be neither of theſe, but is indeed the voice of United America ſounding through the Preſident, as the only organ through which they are to be heard in this particular caſe, this gives it a different ſtamp, and in this ſenſe, to me is as heavy as thunder, majeſtic as Heaven, and it would be the height of treaſon to diſobey it.

But ſuffer me, ſir, to ſolicit the attention of the Houſe, while I premiſe a few things before I immediately apply my obſervations to the point in queſtion.

For what did America contend; for what did ſhe endure the toils of war; ſacrifice her eaſe and the lives and blood of thouſands of her citizens; for what have many of the members within theſe walls endured the ſame fatigues of war, ſtemed the rage of battle, and ſhed their own precious blood?—I believe every mind will accord with me when I ſay, that it was to throw off the oppreſſive power of a nation, which being detached from us, uſurped and arrogated to herſelf the right of dictating laws to us contrary to our will, while we had no voice in the paſſing of thoſe laws through the medium of our repreſentatives, and to gain to ourſelves the important right of ſelf government; our ſucceſs was equal to the magnitude of the object; we gained the glorious prize; liberty and peace ſucceeded war; the ferocious and turbulent paſſions were lulled to reſt: and in 1787, free and united America, undiſturbed by factions within, unawed by foes without, was ſeen exerciſing her cool diſpaſſionate reaſon (that divine gift of God to man) in concerting and framing a ſyſtem to perpetuate to herſelf and poſterity the glorious privilege ſhe had won, the invaluable bleſſings of ſelf-government—founded on the diſpaſſionate will of the great body of the ſovereign people. Three great objects meet her attention. 1ſt. Rules to check our unruly paſſions and licentious wickedneſs of Individuals, and to mark out their individual rights. 2d. Intermediate judges between contending parties, who ſhould explain and apply thoſe rules, and, 3d. Navigation and contracts with foreign nations—it was impoſſible for the great body of the people to collect individually to perform any of theſe neceſſary functions; they therefore frame a conſtitution, in which they expreſs their will in reſpect to each; conſtitute the Legiſlative, Excutive, and Judiciary Departments, mark out and aſſign to each their ſeparate bounds and diſtinct powers, and place them as the three great organs through which the future will of the people is to be known in reſpect to theſe great functions. The conſtitution is then emphatically the expreſſion of the will of the great body of the ſovereign people: and while government moves on conformably to it we may with the utmoſt propriety ſay, that the laws dictated by the will of the people reign, and not men or kings; and this would be in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word ſelf-government, as it applies to a nation: but, if we depart from this baſis, then may it be ſaid, that men reign and not the laws—that the will of the people is abandoned, and the glorious rights for which we have contended ſacrificed and loſt—let us then taking the conſtitution as our guide and as the expreſs will of the people, ſee with what authority this treaty has been made.

[*To be continued.*]

## Laws of the Union.

*FOURTH CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES,*
At the firſt Seſſion,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on Monday the 7th of December, 1795,

*An ACT further extending the time for receiving the on Loan the Domeſtic Debt of the United States.*

Sect. *Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That the term for receiving on loan that part of the domeſtic debt of the United States, which has not been ſubſcribed, in purſuance of the proviſions heretofore made by law for that purpoſe, be, and the ſame is hereby further extended until the thirty-firſt day of December next, on the ſame terms and conditions, as are contained in the act intituled "An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States:" *Provided,* That the books for receiving the ſaid ſubſcriptions ſhall be opened only at the treaſury of the United States.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it ſhall be lawful to reimburſe ſo much of the principal of the debt or ſtock which may be ſubſcribed purſuant to this act, as will make the reimburſement thereof equal in proportion and degree to that of the ſame ſtock ſubſcribed antecedent to the preſent year; and the ſaid reimburſement ſhall be made at the expiration of the quarter in which ſuch debt or ſtock ſhall be ſubſcribed, and purſuant to the rules and conditions preſcribed by the act intituled, "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt."

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That ſuch of the creditors of the United States, as have not ſubſcribed, and ſhall not ſubſcribe to the ſaid loan, ſhall, nevertheleſs, receive, during the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, a rate per centum on the amount of ſuch of their demands as have been regiſtered, or as ſhall be regiſtered at the treaſury, conformably to the directions of the act, intitled, "An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States," equal to the intereſt which would be payable to them as ſubſcribing creditors.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
JOHN ADAMS, Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved—February the 19th, 1796.
GO. WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls, in the office of the department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

### AN ACT
For the relief of Benjamin Strother.

Sect. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in congreſs aſſembled,* That the proper accounting officers ſettle the accounts of Lieutenant Benjamin Strother, for ſupporting a number of recruits, on their march to the army, and allow him a reaſonable ſum for ſuch expenditures, on his producing ſatisfactory proof, that he has made ſuch expenditures in the ſervice of the United States.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved—February the twenty-ſixth, 1796.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

Depoſited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of ſtate.*

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THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to hire, by the Month, Ten or Twelve LABOURERS, either White or Black, that can come well recommended. Sufficient accommodation ſhall be found them, or they may accommodate themſelves, which ever is moſt agreeable to them. Generous Wages will be given, and the Caſh paid punctually according to agreement.—Likewiſe, Six ONE HORSE CARTS, to make up the number I intend to employ in a Buſineſs which will commence on the 21ſt inſtant, and continue during the Summer ſeaſon.

March 17. HUGH JEFFREY.

## Sale by Auction.

*On Thurſday, the 24th Inſtant,*
At the houſe of the late WILLIAM CREEK, a few doors below Col. Hooe's in Water-ſtreet, at 10 o'clock,
WILL BE SOLD,

### All his Stock in Trade;

CONSISTING OF

Wine Glaſſes and Decanters of all ſizes, Tumblers, Beer Glaſſes, Cruits, Salt-ſellers, and blue Glaſs Cream-pots, &c. &c. An aſſortment of plain and coloured Queen's Ware; Buttons, Buckles, Locks, Hinges, Saws, Hammers, Gimblets; ſome articles in the Sadlery and Cutlery line; Brown Linens, Stuffs, Callicoes, Table-Linen, and Sheets, with ſome other articles too numerous for inſertion.

ROGERSON & BENT.

March 22.

## For Freight or Sale,

THE SLOOP
SALLY,
Burthen Fifty Ton.

Will take Freight for Boſton, Salem, or Portſmouth, and ſail with all convenient ſpeed.—Apply to the Maſter on board, at Harper's Wharf.

SAMUEL SHAW.

March 22.

## NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who are any ways indebted to the firm of Matthew Franklin Bowne & Co. are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers. who are authoriſed to ſettle and adjuſt the ſame.

And all thoſe to whom the ſaid firm are any way indebted, either by bonds, bills, book debts, or any exiſting contracts for lands or otherwiſe, are deſired to apply at their office on Royal-Street, three doors below the Coffee-Houſe, in order to have their accounts liquidated.

BOWNE, HAMILTON, & Co.

March 17.

N. B. The ſubſcribers purpoſe to confine themſelves entirely to the Land and Commiſſion buſineſs; and for this purpoſe will keep a Diary, at the Columbian Land Office in Alexandria, where any perſon may enter Houſes and Lots in Alexandria, the City of Waſhington, George-Town, or Land in any part of the United States, for ſale, with the loweſt terms annexed; which Regiſter ſhall be open at all times to the purchaſer and ſeller. On which entries there will be no charge made without a ſale, except regular advertiſements for ſuch entries.—As every exertion on our parts will be uſed to expedite ſales under this mode, we ſolicit the patronage of a generous public.

BOWNE, HAMILTON, & Co.

## COLUMBIAN LAND OFFICE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS ARE FOR SALE, VIZ.

100,000 acres lying in the County of Kanhawa, on the waters of the big Sandy River.

60.000 acres of prime land lying on the waters of Monongalia and Tiger's Valley Rivers, adjoining the main ſtate road. This tract will be warranted of the firſt quality, and contains Iron Ore, Coal, excellent Timber, and ſeveral valuable Mill Seats.

One moiety of a Fifty Acre Lot on the River Potomak, in Alleghany County. Containing a valuable Coal Mine, by the name of *Newcaſtle.* The Coal is ſuperior in quality to any yet diſcovered in the United States, and can be conveyed at little expence to the Falls, and thence to George-Town, the Federal City, and Alexandria.

All the above Tracts will be ſold on eaſy Terms, and conveyed to the Purchaſer in Fee ſimple, with a General Warrantee.

SOUTH-WEST OF THE OHIO.
The following Diſcoveries, viz.

260,000 acres on French Broad, Weſt of Big Pigeon.

548,116 acres on Cumberland River, with proper documents to eſtabliſh the validity of the ſame.

BOWNE, HAMILTON, & Co.

March 17.

## Notice.

THE partnerſhip which lately ſubſiſted between JAMES ABERNETHY and WILLIAM LOWRY, under the firm of WILLIAM LOWRY and Co. was diſſolved by mutual conſent, on the firſt of February laſt. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to call for payment; and all debtors thereto, to make immediate payment, (or ſuits will be commenced) to James Abernethy, who is authorized to ſettle the ſame.

JAMES ABERNETHY
WILLIAM LOWRY.

Baltimore, March 1, 1796.

## To be Rented,

A Convenient two ſtory WAREHOUSE, on Mr Herbert's wharf, well calculated for ſtoring wheat or flour. Apply to

LEVIN POWELL, jun.

# Alexandria, March 22.

*From the WEST-INDIES.*

MOLE, ST. NICHOLAS, FEB. 21. 1796.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, Sir—

I TAKE this opportunity to inform you of what has befallen me, since my last letter, which, no doubt, will exasperate you as much as the insults and contemptuous treatment of these British Tyrants have me. On the 18th of this month *Thomas Jenkins* was impressed from on board the brig, and carried on board the *Severn* man of war. I went on board, and demanded him of the First Lieutenant (the Captain being in Jamaica), as an apprentice and an American; he asked me for his protection and indenture—I had neither; but told him I would make oath he was an American born and an apprentice to my owners, and would bring a gentleman, who was *Captain Eveleth*, to confirm it. His reply was, "*Your oath! Your oath!*" 'Yes, sir, my oath; and I conceive myself your equal any where; except on board your own ship'—It is useless to tell you all that passed; suffice it to say, he ordered me out of the ship, and shewed me the gang-way. I went to Mr. *Donaldson*, and found the Lieutenant there, who told me if Mr. *Donaldson* said he ought to give him up he would; but this deceitful old enemy said he would not be right in so doing, and that fixed the business.

I wrote an humble petition to the commandant, but this gentleman said his authority did not extend to the navy, and he could give me no aid. There are in the same vessel thirty or forty Americans.

Three days ago the *Success* frigate, *Captain Pigot*, came in, and next morning commenced a very hot impress. Before day-light they boarded me with cutlasses, broke down my cabbin, forced your brother, *Charles Taylor*, into the boat without giving him time to put on his cloaths; paying no regard to what I said in his defence: they left me not a soul except your black boy and the cabbin-boy; and on board of every other American they left none except the master. I was not admitted on board the frigate before 10 o'clock, and then those who had protections were released, provided that they were born in America, otherwise their protections were of no use though they fought for America in the war. I got two of my men that had protections, but they kept my Mate and *William Furbush*, although I made use of every entreaty and persuasive language of which I was capable; informing him he was my owner's brother, a merchant of Alexandria, who would spare no pains nor expence to rescue him, and it was impossible they could keep him—that I would immediately make oath he was an American born, and that *Captain Eveleth* would attest it: to which he replied, "that the quality of the young man made him better fitted for his Majesty's service;—and that he would not, nor could not, release him."

I applied to Mr. Donaldson on this occasion also, begging him to interest himself in behalf of your brother particularly, which he peremptorily refused. I then asked him how I should get my Brig home, that came to bring him a cargo? He told me in an unfeeling manner, "*to ship Mulatto Women.*" Depend upon it this man is no friend to America, and that he has great influence on the government here. Mr. G. Stuart is no more than a clerk, and his name has been made use of to deceive the Americans, as many have experienced already, which I suppose is, or will be, published in the United States.

I would advise you to lose no time in sending for your brother, as the Frigate is gone up the Bite of Leogane to a very sickly station.

I am, Sir,

Your Humble Servant,

BENJAMIN MOODY.

Extract of another letter from the Mole.

*Feb.* 21, 1796.

"*On the 10th of this month 2000 sickly troops arrived here from Gibraltar—some are left here for the recovery of their health, and the rest sent to Port-au-Prince for the purpose of attacking Leogane. Such are the ravages of disease that it is a general opinion there will not be 200 left in eight months. There were about 700 landed here four months ago, of which they cannot now muster more than 200 able to do duty, and I have been informed by a serjeant that they have buried 800 soldiers at this port since April last.—Two days ago there came a frigate into this port from St. Mark's, where she is reported to have buried 55 men in three weeks, which I believe to be the case, as they impressed every seaman here without respect to quality or country. The ship Success has 30 or 40 native Americans, which she has impressed; and among them three or four chief mates; and another man of war has got about 50. I suppose they have made a fine haul at Port-au-Prince, there being about 100 sail of American vessels there.*"

Further instances of the bad treatment experienced by the Americans at the Mole and Jeremie—copied from the Gazette of the United States.

The following information is submited to the public through the medium of the press; representing the treatment which a number of Americans have lately experienced in the ports of Cape Nichola Mole and Jeremie. I arrived at the former place on the 29th of January last, where I had scarely let go my anchor, until an armed boat, from the Syren, a British 64, came along side of my vessel, and press'd one of my best seamen, I sailed from thence on the 31st for Jeremie, where nothing material occurred, until the 9th of February. About nine o'clock at night, Captain Reynolds of the British ship, Harriot, an armed vessel in government service, manned his boat and pressed several American seamen from the different vessels then in port; first beginning with the ship Carolina, of Baltimore, Capt. Lesher, &c.

The next day on shore, the said Reynolds swore he would make a sweep amongst the Americans that night, and said he had a commission from the commandant to press men. These circumstances the American captains were informed of, and concluded to act on the defensive. Accordingly all the Americans formed themselves into two parties: one on board the brig Richard and James, Captain Adams, of Philadelphia; and the other on board the schooner Eliza, Capt. Porter, of Baltimore; about 9 o'clock at night Capt. Porter discovered an armed boat full of men coming from the Harriot, steering for his vessel: he hailed them to know what they wanted, to which Capt. Reynolds replied, he would soon let him know; Capt. Porter apprized of his intention, told him if he persisted in coming on board of his vessel in that untimely hour of the night, he must abide by the consequences. Immediately after Capt. Reynolds fired at the people on board the Eliza, which was returned by Capt. Porter and his party, who made use of every offensive weapon they were in possession of, and after some time beat the boat off. Capt. Reynolds returned the second time with a fresh supply, but had to retreat with loss; he then went on shore to collect a stronger reinforcement: during the interval, the Americans thought proper to form a junction, which they accordingly did on board the brig Richard and James, where they were fully determined to make a grand effort, or be slain to a man. Shortly after Capt. Reynolds returned with his force the third time; but finding no one on board the Eliza, they gave three cheers. One of the officers struck a dead man belonging to Capt. Reynolds, whom he took to be an American and cut his scull in two.

The loss of the British on this occasion, were seventeen men, killed and wounded by their own reports; and of the Americans one man killed and another wounded.

(Signed) JACOB PETERSON,
Master of the Sloop Polly of Philadelphia.

*Since writing the above, arrived the brig Nymph, capt. Webb, from Jeremie, who certifies the above stated facts, so far as relates to the affair of Jeremie, and further says the Americans formed a petition which was handed to commandant Murray, for a redress of the ill treatment they received from captain Reynolds and his crew, and requested their people to be returned. He told them he had given no commission to capt. Reynolds to press men, and also that he would use his influence in their favor for a redress which was not likely to take place though all was tranquil when he left that port.*

*P. S. Captain Porter drew a protest with the American captains names to it, and sent it on by captain Town, who sailed 5 days before the above named captain, to be published here on his arrival, but is not yet arrived.*

Married—On Sunday morning last, in this town, Mr. DAMILIAN KINSBURY, aged 57 years, to Miss ANN HARDING, aged "*58 years, rising 54 this Spring,*" both of Fairfax.

"She is my own—
"And I am as rich in having such a jewel
"As twenty seas, if all their sands were pearls,
"Their waters nectar, and their rocks pure gold."


## I WILL SELL,
*AT PRIVATE SALE,*
## My Houshold and Kitchen FURNITURE.

Any Person who may wish to purchase, between this and the 10th of May next, will please to apply, in my absence, to Mr. James Miller.

D. EASTON.

March 22.

## I will take two young gentlemen

of agreeable manners and good dispositions, to the study of medicine.

ELISHA C. DICK.

March 3. t. f.

## COLUMBIAN LAND-OFFICE.

5000 acres of land lying in the county of Botetourt, on the navigable waters of James River; one hundred and sixty miles from Richmond. The land is well timbered, and the whole well watered: there are two excellent Mill seats, also, two large bodies of Lime stone and Iron ore. The situation of the land makes it worthy the attention of any person disposed to purchase.

234 acres of land in P. William county, within one mile of Dumfries; there are on the premises a good dwelling-house, meat-house, corn-house, stable, an excellent garden in good order, a *Coal Mine*, from which there has been quantities of Coal taken of an excellent quality—and also an extensive quarry of Free-stone.

A House and Lot in Alexandria, on the upper end of Fairfax street, formerly owned by Robert Lyle, sen. deceased. The house is two stories, large and convenient, with a good kitchen, and a convenient well built store on the street.

Also, an unexpired lease of two years (with a right of purchasing in fee simple) of a large and convenient warehouse and lot, fronting on Union street, between King and Prince-streets, with the privilege of extending the wharf to the channel. The whole of the above property will be sold remarkable low, and the terms of payment made easy.

BOWNE, HAMILTON & CO.

March 22.

## The House and Buildings,

*At present occupied by Mr. John Abert,*

I will sell on a long credit; such, as from the easy and convenient manner by which the Purchase Money may be discharged, will fully secure to a purchaser those great advantages, which must arise from the rapid appreciation of property in this very thriving, and I may say, flourishing town. If not sold in two months after date, they will be rented, and possession given on the first day of October next.—For terms, application may be made to the subscriber, THOMAS HERBERT.

March 17.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

LEFT my service on the 14th inst. Negro JOHN a likely, and very black fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; his dress will be uncertain, as he has a variety of clothes; he went off in a green kersey jacket without skirts, and overalls of the same; he was yesterday taken up about ten miles below this on the road to Alexandria, and made his escape; I have no doubt but he will still make for that place, George-Town, or City of Washington to get on board some vessel; he is sensible and very artful fellow, and if taken, will escape again if possible. He has a very general acquaintance for some distance from this, having formerly been a waiter in my house, and has occasionally rode with me; for two or three years past he has kept my stud horse, which has caused him to be often at public places.

I will give the above reward on his being delivered to my overseer at this place, or half that sum to have him secured in any goal so that I get him. All masters of vessels and others are forbid harboring or employing him.

SAMUEL LOVE.

Salisbury, March 16, 1796.

Will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 23d inst. if fair, and if otherwise, on the next fair day,

## The personal Estate of Samuel

Arell, deceased, at the place of his late residence; consisting of horses, cows, sheep, farming utensils and household furniture. Four months credit will be given on all sales amounting to five pounds or upwards, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased are earnestly intreated to make immediate payment, and those who have claims are desired to exhibit them without delay to

ELISHA C. DICK, or
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER, } Ex'trs.

March 3.

## Will be Sold,

*On Saturday the 26th of March, 1796,*

THE Personal Estate of Richard Arell, deceased, at the place of his late dwelling; consisting of Two Negro Men, a House Wench, and a Male Child; a Horse, Cow, Dray, and Cart; Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.——Six months credit will be given on all sums over Fifty Dollars, the purchaser giving a negotiable note in the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser.

All persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are requested to bring them forward.

GEORGE JENKINS,
AND
P. G. MARSTELLER, } Adm'rs.

March 10.

## Lands for Sale in Fairfax County.

ABOUT 200 acres lying on the Pimote Run, about 11 miles from Alexandria and 4 miles from George-Town. The new Turnpike Road from the Great-Falls to Alexandria, will go through one corner of it. About 100 acres of this land might be made into meadow at a small expence.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

☞ I will rent the above land, if not sold in fourteen days. March 19.

## Poet's Corner.

### THE VOWS OF LOVE.

Sweet is the Summer's musky breath,
That lightly sweeps the flow'ry heath;
Sweet is the song young Nature chaunts
In love-lorn youth's romantic haunts;
Sweet is the chearful Cowslip's mien,
Quick rising from her couch of green;
And sweet as day's delightful dawn
The fresh Rose-bud upon its thorn:
But though so sweet the various flow'rs
That flaunt in Spring's embroider'd bowers,
Or richly scent the Summer grove,
Yet sweeter are the VOWS OF LOVE.

For with the flow'rs the fickle gale
Shall quickly leave the blooming vale;
The woodland song shall cease its charms,
When Nature sinks in Winter's arms;
And, when the cold North chills the sky,
The Cowslip on her stem shall die;
And, shrinking from the first keen blast,
To earth the lovely Rose be cast:
So transient, though so sweet shall prove
(Ye trusting maids!) the VOWS OF LOVE.

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## For Sale, Freight or Charter,

THE SCHOONER

## JUNO,

*Wm. BURGESS, Master,*

Lying at Harper's Wharf—She is 18 months old, burthen 950 barrels, well found, and in every respect an excellent vessel—Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,

*Who has for sale now on board said schooner*
110 Casks of Lime,
10 m. feet pine boards.

March 17.

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## Ricketts and Newton

Have for Sale at their Warehouse, the corner of Fairfax and Prince-street,

A quantity of 9 by 11 and 10 by 12 window Glass of 100 feet
Sugar in hhds. and barrels
Coffee in barrels and bags
Madeira and Lisbon Wines in pipes and qr. casks
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt
Copperas, brimstone, madder and indigo
Fig blue in casks
Bohea and Hyson Teas
Cotton cards by the box
20d. nails
Cotton in bales
Irish linen in boxes and half boxes
8 hhds. Irish porter
And one cask of pewter ware

All of which will be sold low for cash, or at their usual credit.

February 18th.

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## BENNETT and WATTS
HAVE RECEIVED,

*By the Nancy from Philadelphia,*
Blacksmith's Anvils of all sizes,
Weeding and Hilling Hoes,
Leading Lines,
And-irons with Tongs and Shovel to match,
Chamber Bellows,
India and Printed Cottons,
A few pieces Black Ground Chintzes suitable for second mourning,
Hinges and Locks of various kinds,
Nails, Brads, and Sprigs,
Knives and Forks, Cutteau and Penknives,
Hard Metal Table and Tea Spoons,
Brass Cocks, Ivory Combs,
X Cut, Hand, Panne', Tenon, and Compass Saws,
Joiners' Planes, Bedstead and other Screws,
Socket and Firmer Chisels,
Cotton in bags,
Pepper,
Loaf Sugar in barrels,
Young Hyson, Hyson, and Bohea Teas,
Seine Twine, &c. &c.

All which they offer for sale on moderate Terms.

They beg leave to observe, to all those of their Customers who contracted accounts with them last Spring and Summer, and who, from forgetfulness or some other cause, have neglected hitherto to pay them, that they expect they will now come forward without delay and settle them, as after the 1st of April ensuing no further indulgence will be given. March 3.

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## "Alexander the Coppersmith has

done me much harm"—may God reward him according to his deserts. Men feel your consience—God give you grace.

MORRISS WORRELL.

March 17.

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## I WILL GIVE
*TWELVE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED*
FOR
## HEMP.

JAMES IRVINE.

March 17.

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## CARNE & SLADE,

Have just imported
AN ASSORTMENT OF
## Hardware and Cutlery,
Plated, Britannia, Japanned, and Tin Ware,
AMONG WHICH ARE,
Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Candlesticks, Waiters, Ladies' pattens, &c.
A few casks of Paints; Parkinbreads; Seaming, Sail, and Shop Twine; Worsted Rugs; and a large quantity Camomile Flowers.
They have likewise on hand Anvils, Vices, Tin Plate, Rolled Iron, Blistered Steel, Iron Wire; and different kind of Woolens, such as Flannels, Bayzes, Serges, Blanketings, Duroys, &c.
Which they offer for sale at their Store in Fairfax-street, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's new buildings.

March 1, 1796.

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## To be Sold

To the highest bidder, by the Subscriber on the premises on Thursday, the 24th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A LEASE for six years of 100 acres of land, about 15 of which are well taken with Timothy, situated between the Red House and Moore's Tavern and adjoining Matthew Whiting Esqr's Plantation; on which there is a good dwelling house, kitchen, meet-house, and stablage for 10 horses, a grist mill, Miller's house, still-house and malt house, all in good order, and one of the best situations in the county of Prince William for a store as well as the business of milling and distilling.—Also, a waggon and team of four horses, a handsome coachee and harness, a pair of well broke horses, three stills and a sufficient number of casks, milch cows and a number of other articles; all of which will be sold for cash, except the plantation; and six months credit will be given for one half the amount.

JAMES M'CLANIHAN.

N. B. Also one other waggon and four horses, on a credit of twelve months. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

March 12. 1796.

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## Notice.

WHEREAS I sometime in the month of February last made a power of attorney to Mr. E. Adams, of Fairfax county, for the purpose of collecting the money due on a certain number of bonds, then in his hands, due the estate of Joseph Cockrell, deceased, of the said county, I was deceived in signing the power of attorney, not knowing the nature of the same, neither did I know that the court of Fairfax had granted an administration on the estate of the said Joseph Cockrell, deceased; and having since discovered that it will be greatly to the disadvantage of the estate of the said Joseph Cockrell, deceased, and likewise to that of Christopher Cockrell of Loudoun county, deceased, for the said Adams to collect the money due on the said bonds, as it would greatly prolong the time of paying the legatees, I do, therefore, hereby revoke the said power of attorney, and the same is hereby made void; and all persons indebted to the estate of the said Joseph Cockrell, by bond or otherwise, are required not to pay the respective sums, or any part thereof, to the said Adams. And further, the said Adams is hereby requested not to make application for the same.

her
SUSANNAH ✕ COCKRELL,
mark,
Administratrix of Christopher Cockrell, who was executor of Joseph Cockrell, deceased.

March 3, 1796.

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## Notice.

*THE committee appointed by the Council for the purpose of receiving proposals and appointing a Vendue-Master for the Town of Alexandria, will meeet at the Council Chamber on the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the above purpose—The Office of Vendue-Master will be let for three years, commencing the first day of April next—A bond with approved security will be required in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the due execution of the said office. All proposals are to be made in writing, sealed and directed to the committee.*

*Jonah Thompson,*
*James Keith,*
*Dennis Ramsay,*
*Samuel Craig,*
*James Irvin,*
*John Dundas,*
*Francis Peyton,*
*Go. Deneale.*

March 14.

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## MORDECAI MILLER

HAS just received a handsome assortment of SILVER WATCHES, consisting of cap'd and jew'l'd, plain cap'd, patent and other seconds, and a variety of plain do. all of which he will warrant to be good.

Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. as usual.—Coral, Beads, Rattles and bells for Children, &c. &c.

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## STRONG & TABLE
## BEER,
*FOR SALE*
At the UNION BREW-HOUSE,
South end of ALEXANDRIA.

March 10. 1796.

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## JOHN BRYAN,
Saddler. Cap and Harness-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general that he continues to carry on his business in its various branches at his shop in Kingstreet, and hopes from his attention to business, the quality of his work, and moderation of his prices, to be able to render satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their custom. He has upon hands an assortment of Mens' and Womens' Saddles with furniture suitable hereto; waggon, cart and dray harness, &c.

N. B. He has constructed fire buckets on a more approved plan than those commonly in use—those gentlemen who wish to furnish themselves with such may be supplied on application as he has a number now ready for sale.

March 8, 1796. 2 w. 2 m.

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## NOTICE.

THE Stock-Holders of the BANK of ALEXANDRIA, will please to take notice, that the 2d payment of 40 dollars on each share of the augmented stock will be payable on the 21st inst. and are informed that any Bank Notes from Philadelphia to Alexandria will be taken in payment.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria on Monday the 29th Feb. 1796, Resolved, that so soon as one thousand shares are subscribed (there being 587 shares already subscribed) to the augmented Capital, and the four first payments fully compleated, that the board will then proceed to discount at sixty days, so that the time shall commence on or before the 23d May next.

By order of the Board,
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Alex. March 1, 1796.

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## Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the augmented stock, and will continue open until the whole number of shares are filled up.

By order of the board,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of subscribing.

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THE Commissioners appointed by an act of General Assembly of Virginia for forming an artificial road from Little River in Loudoun County, to the town of Alexandria—Give notice that the books will be opened for receiving subscriptions under the said act, on Wednesday the 13th of April next, in the towns of Winchester and Alexandria, and will continue open for that purpose for three days, or longer if the subscription is not filled up. The subscribers are to advance twenty dollars for each share, at the time of subscribing, and will not be called on for a further sum until the progress of the work will make it necessary, and then, as they conceive, by different and easy installments. As this business promises great advantage to the adventurers and utility to the public the commissioners flatter themselves that monied and patriotic men will come forward on the occasion.

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*DIE Commissioniers ernant bey einer General Assembly, von Virginien, um eine gepflasterte Strase zu formiren, von dem flus genant die kleine Reser zu der Stadt Alexandria—Machen hiermit bekant das subscriptions büger unter gemelter acte geöfnet werdenden 13ten nachsten Abrill, in der Stadt Wincheser und in der Stadt Alexandria, und werden trey tage oder langer offen bleiben bis die anzahl der subscribenten complet ist—bey unterschreibung wirt zwanzig Thaler auf Jedes Theil vorgeschossen, das übrige wirt in verschiedenen Terminen bezahlt, und nicht ehender verlangt als es zum fortgang des geschaffts nötig ist—Man verspricht sich das die unternemung zum algemeinen nutzen, und zum gewinn der subscribenten ausfallen wirt.*

*Deswegen flatiren sich die Commissioniers das die patriotische herren welche gelt haben sich bey diser gelegenheit zeigen werden.*

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## Wanted to Hire,

A *NEGRO BOY*, between 11 and 13 years of age, who is accustomed to House work, and who can be well recommended for his honesty. Apply to the Printer. March 10, 1796.